DECAY OF PHOSDRIN RESIDUE ON OUTER LEAVES OF HEAD LETTUCE IMPERIAL COUNTY

Ву

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ON OUTER LEAVES OF HEAD LETTUCE

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INTRODUCTION

Phosdrin is an extremely toxic, short-lived organophosphate pesticide registered for use on a wide variety of fruit, vegetable and forage crops. On lettuce, Phosdrin is a useful control for aphid and leafhoppers. Phosdrin is often applied prior to harvest to ensure insect free lettuce for the market.

Label directions of Phosdrin 4E formulations require dosage rates of 1 to 2 pints per acre. The preharvest intervals are 2 days at the 1 pint rate and 4 days at 1 to 2 pints per acre.

In order to evaluate the level of safety afforded workers involved in lettuce harvest by the preharvest interval, lettuce crops were sampled at intervals following Phosdrin application. The study was completed during January under cool weather conditions when possibility of slow residue decay was greatest.

APPLICATION AND SAMPLING

Phosdrin decay on five lettuce fields in the vicinity of El Centro, Imperial County, were studied. The applications were made during early morning hours by aircraft at dosage rate ranging from 1.1 to 2 pints Phosdrin 4E per acre at 7-10 gallons per acre volume. Several similar brand name Phosdrin 4E formulations (4 lbs. active ingredient per gallon of concentrate) were used in the applications. The more toxic \propto isomer of Phosdrin constitutes approximately 60% of the active ingredient content. Immediately previous to each application, two heads of lettuce were collected for determination of background residue levels.

The outer leaves of head lettuce which workers would handle during the harvest operation were sampled at intervals beginning one hour after application. Three samples, each consisting of approximately 80 leaf discs, $2.5~\rm cm$. in diameter, were collected from 80 different heads with a leaf punch and stored in $4.5~\rm x$ 10 cm. jars. The samples were placed in ice for transportation to the laboratory.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES.

Analysis of the lettuce samples was completed in a California Department of Food and Agriculture mobile laboratory stationed at the Imperial County Agricultural Commissioner's service yard in El Centro. The preapplication lettuce head samples were analyzed for total residue. Two of each set of three post-application leaf disc samples were analyzed for dislodgeable and penetrated residues; the third was analyzed for total residue. The procedure used for the extraction of dislodgeable, penetrated and total residues from leaf discs is detailed in an attachment.

The samples were analyzed with a Varian series 2700 gas chromatograph equipped with a flame photometric detector in its sulfer specific mode and under the following conditions:

PERSONNEL

California Department of Food and Agriculture, Division of Inspection Services and Chemistry Laboratory Services:

- Staff Toxicologist Keith Maddy James Knaak - Staff Toxicologist - Agricultural Chemist Jerry Alexander A. Scott Fredrickson - Agricultural Chemist - Agricultural Chemist Terry Jackson - Agricultural Chemist Peter Schlocker - Agricultural Inspector Kim Hentschel Charles Kahn - Agricultural Inspector - Agricultural Inspector Lori Peterson

Imperial County Agricultural Commissioner's office:

Claude M. Finnell - County Agricultural Commissioner
John V. Taylor - Deputy County Agricultural Commissioner
Charles R. Wagner - Deputy County Agricultural Commissioner
William E. McPhail - County Agricultural Biologist III
Miguel A. Monroy - County Agricultural Biologist II

Column - 6 ft. x 2 mm I.D., 3% OV - 275 on 100/120 mesh

Chrom W (HP) at 175° C

Injector Temperature - 230° C Detector Temperature - 230° C

Retention Times:

Quantitation was based on peak heights of duplicate injections of standard and sample. The detector was approximately five times more sensitive to the α isomer as to the B isomer.

RESULTS

Daily weather observations made at El Centro over the study period are given in Table 1. The average maximum and minimum daily temperatures were 72.4 and 35.8°F. No precipitation occurred during the study period; however, free moisture was available as the temperature dropped below the dew point on most dates.

Application data and dislodgeable, penetrated, and total residue values are given in Table 2. Dislodgeable residues of the highly toxic of isomer were near 1. ppm after 48 hours at the 1 pint per acre application rate and below 1. ppm after 72 hours at the 2 pint per acre rate. From these data it would appear that the preharvest intervals required are sufficient to protect lettuce harvest workers from insult by Phosdrin residues.

TABLE 1
DAILY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION

Observations made for the El Centro Water Department, El Centro, Imperial County, California.

		TEMPERA	ATURE ("F)				,	\$	
	24	Hours End:	ing at 5:00 p.m.	PRECIPITATION (INCHES) 24-Hour Amount Observation Time 5:00 p.m.					
DATE		Maximum	Minimum	24-Hour	Amount	Observat	ion Ti	ne 5:00	p.m.
1/ 7		69	41						
1/8		69	26						•
1/ 9		69	47						
1/10		66	32						
1/11		66	38						
1/12		66	30						
1/13		70	32						
1/14		74	31						
1/15		78	31						
1/16		78	43						
1/17		80	32						
1/18		82	38						
1/19		82	39						
1/20		77	35						
1/21		78	37						
1/22		78	35						
1/23		70	34						
1/24		75	34						
1/25		78	37						
1/26		80	37						
1/27		77	46						
1/28		64	40						
1/29		64	29						
1/30		64	29						•
1/31		64	32						
2/ 1		<u>64</u>	<u>45</u>						
	X	72.4	\overline{x} 35.8			Total	0.0		

TABLE 2

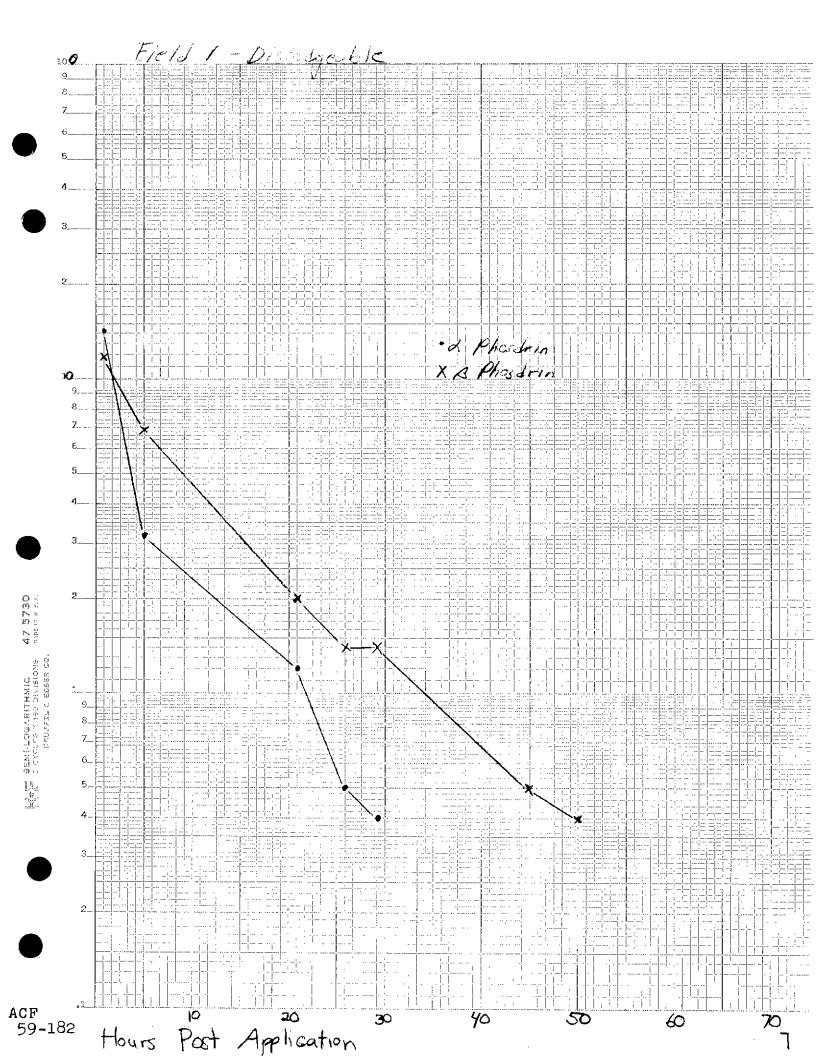
RESIDUE ON HEAD LETTUCE WRAPPER LEAVES
FOLLOWING PHOSDRIN APPLICATION TO FIVE FIELDS (PPM)

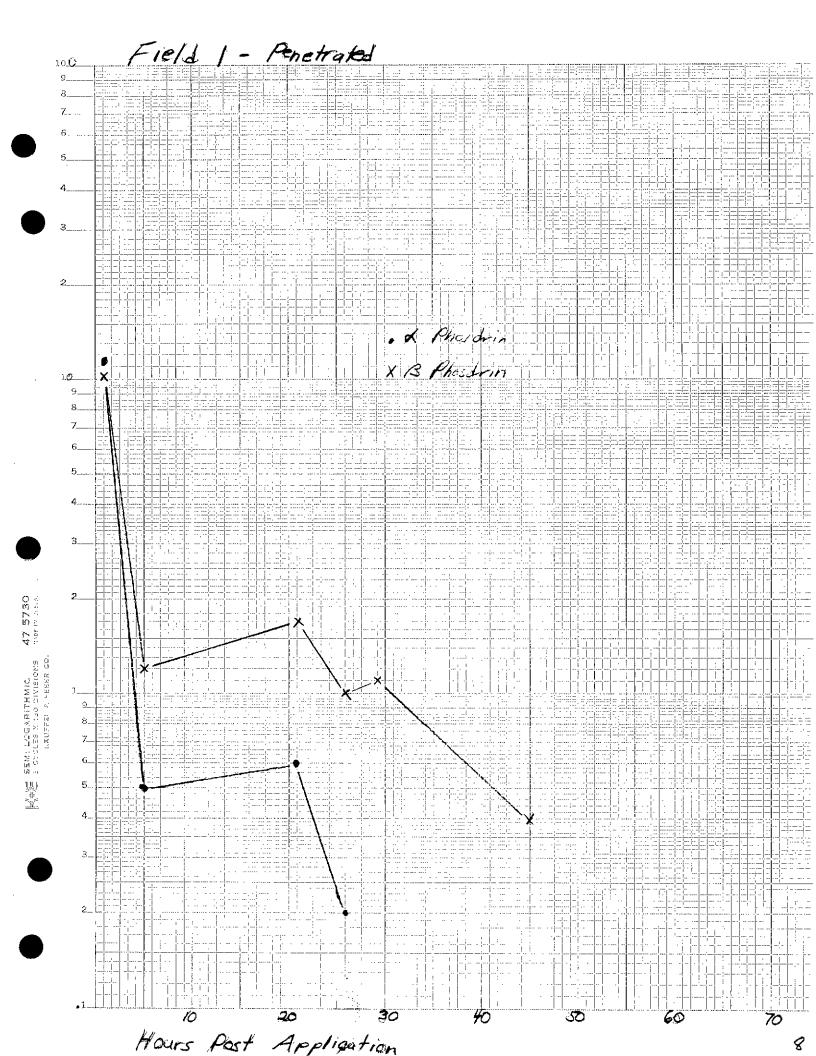
HOURS POST	DISLODGEAR	LE RESIDUE+	PENETRATE	D RESIDUE+	TOTAL	RESIDUE						
APPLICATION C	≺ Phosdrin	& Phosdrin										
MILLION	11100011111	11100-111	***************************************			 •						
FIELD 1 - 1.6 pints Phosdrin 4E/10 gallons/acre applied January 7, 1975.												
Pre-application*					<0.14	<0.31						
1	14.1	11.9	.11.3	10.2	23.4	21.8						
5	3.2	6.9	0.5	1.2	3.7	7.5						
21	1.2	2.0	0.6	1.7	2.9	5.3						
26	0.5	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.4	2.5						
29	0.4	1.4	<0.2	1.1	0.2	1.9						
45	<0.2	0.5	<0.2	0.4	0.2	1.0						
50	<0.2	0.4	<0.2	<0.4	<0.2	0.7						
73	<0.2	<0.4	<0.2	<0.4	0.2	0.5						
FIELD 2 - 1.1 pints Phosdrin 4E/7 gallons/acre applied January 13, 1975.												
Pre-application*					<0.06	<0.1						
1	10.2	6.0	3.0	1.4	13.8	7.3						
$2\overline{4}$	3.7	2.9	1.2	1.8	4.0	3.8						
48	1.1	1.5	.8	1.6	2.0	3.2						
72	0.8	1.5	.6	1.9	1.1	2.0						
FIELD 3 - 1.8 pints Phosdrin 4E/8 gallons/acre applied January 14, 1975.												
Pre-application*				- -	<0.1	<0.3						
1	10.2	9.3	6.2	4.7	19.4	17.1						
5	6.8	8.1	2.1	3.0	10.7	11.6						
22	3.3	4.9	1.7	3.3	4.4	6.6						
28	1.7	2.8	0.7	1.5	1.7	3.1						
48	0.9	2.5	0.6	3.7	1.4	5.8						
FIELD 4 - 1.9 pints Phosdrin 4E/10 gallons/acre applied January 21, 1975.												
Pre-application*			- -		<0.2	<0.1						
1	11.7	9.7	11.7	5.7	23.3	15.4						
24	2.3	4.8	4.2	7.6	6.5	12.3						
48	1.5	2.6	0.8	2.0	2.3	4.1						
FIELD 5 - 2 pints	Phosdrin 4E	:/10 gallons/	acre applied	l January 29	, 1975.							
Pre-application*					ND**	ND						
1	21.4	12.4	11.4	6.3	50.2	27.6						
4	16.1	9.2	8.5	5.6	34.0	21.9						
6	16.1	12.1	8.7	6.5	29.8	24.6						
25	3.8	3.8	4.5	5.7	8.2	18.7						
- 5 47	2.1	1.6	1.6	3.5	2.7	5.8						
72	<1.0	<1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.5						
	• •	· <u>-</u> · •										

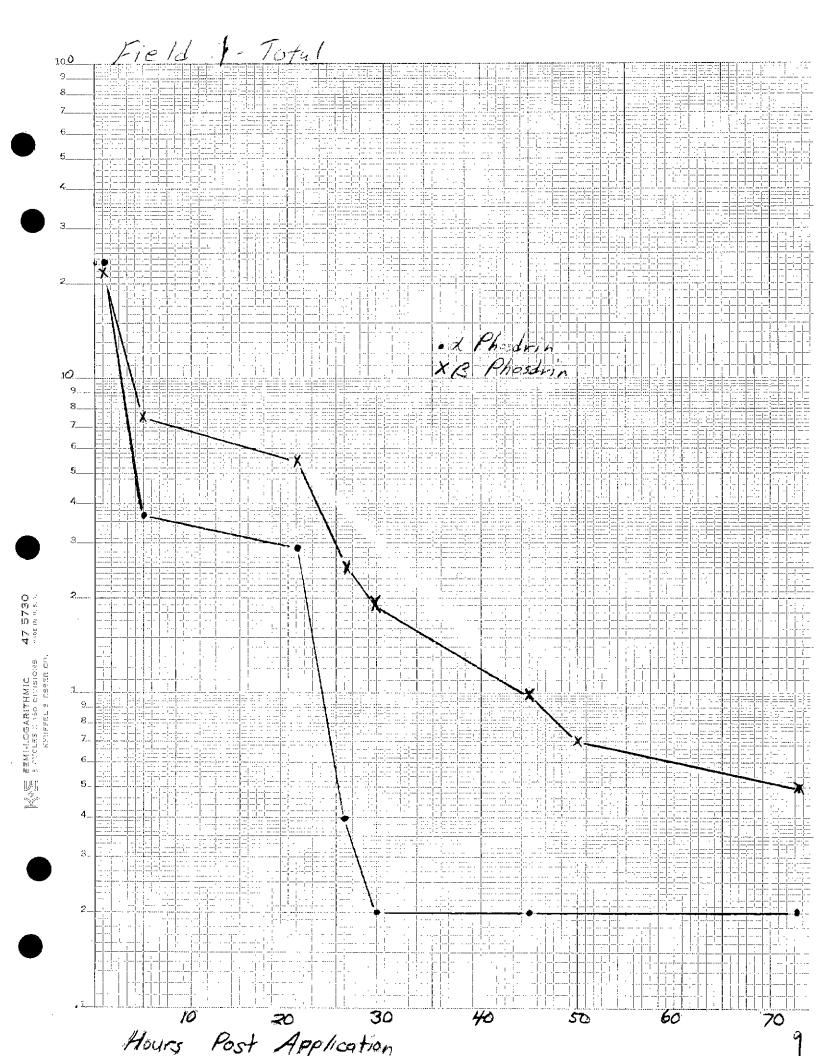
⁺ Average values of duplicate samples

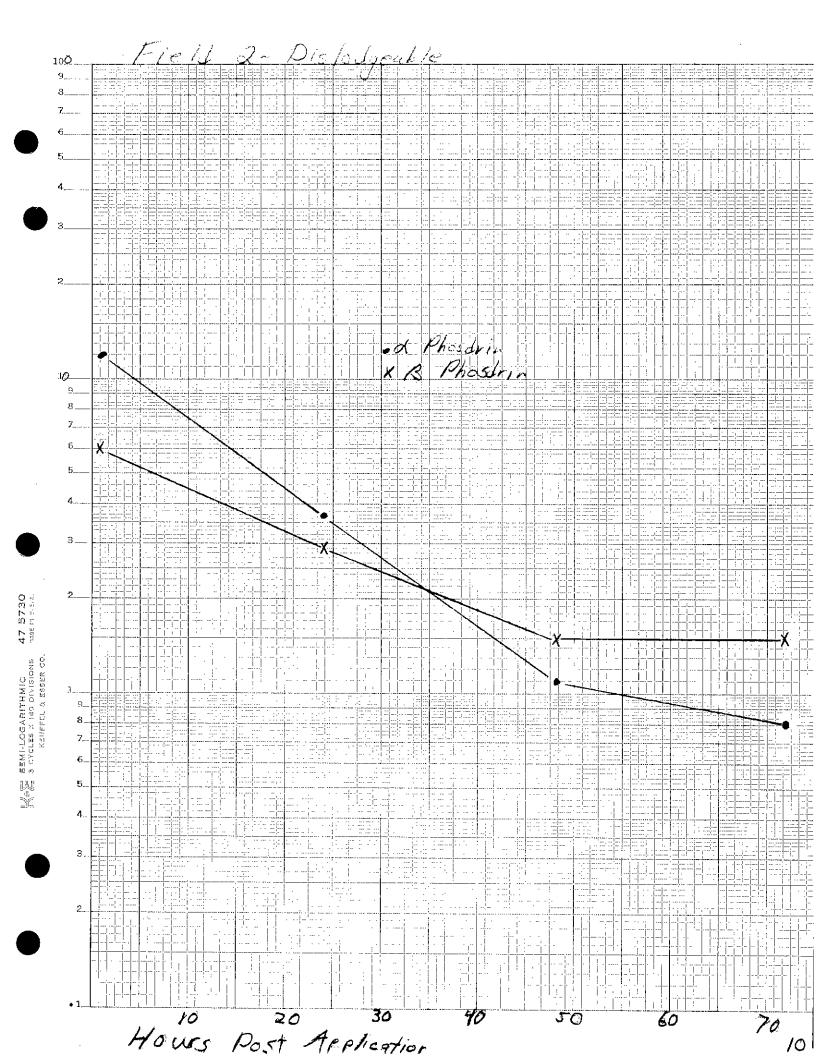
^{*} Combined cross-sectional samples of two entire heads.

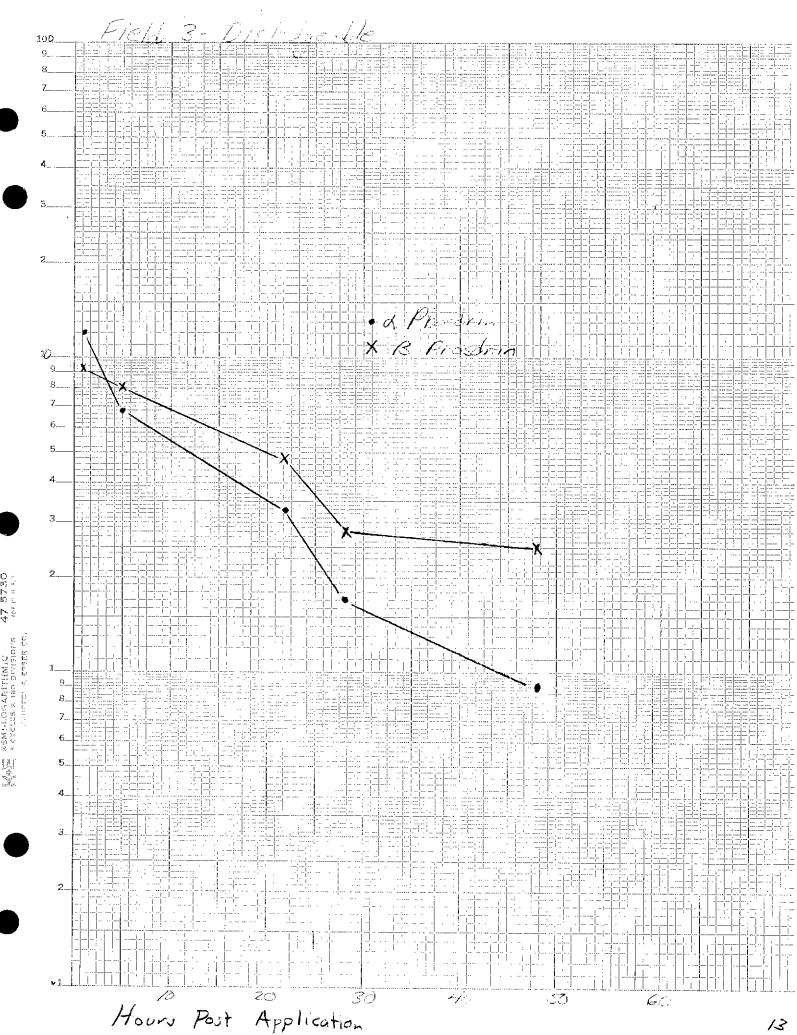
^{**} Not detectable



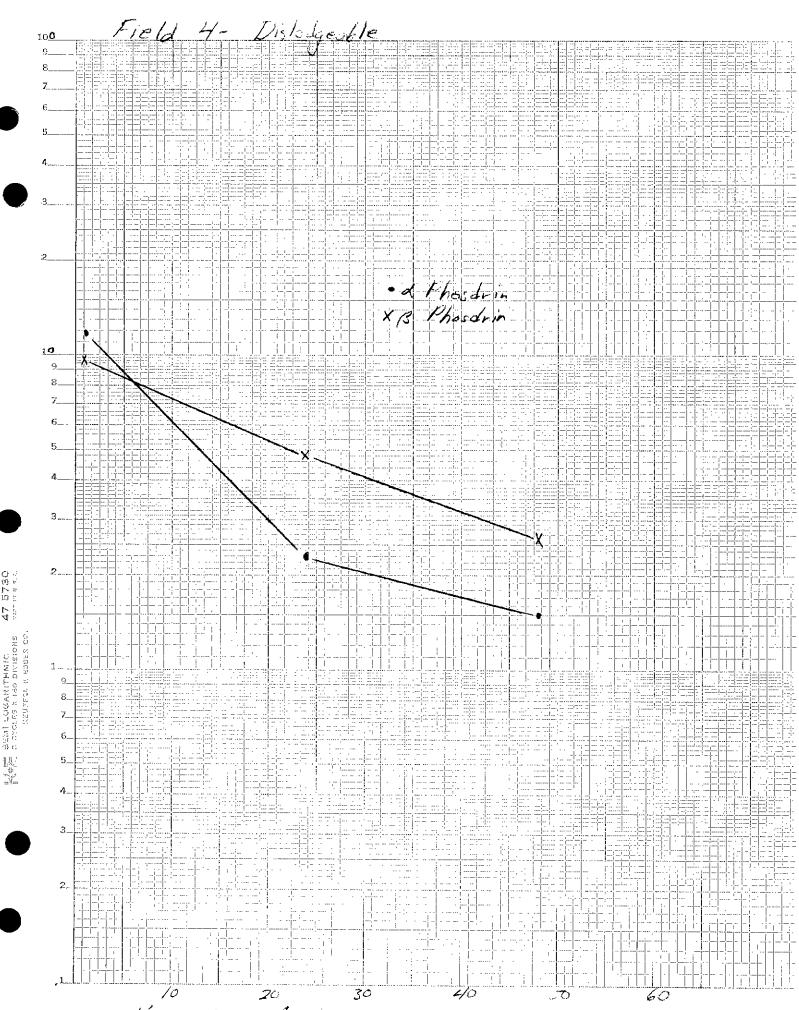








Hours Post Application



Hours Post Acres to try

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